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KAISER GIVES PROMISE TO ABDICATE; CROWNPRINCE TO WAIVE SUCCESSION; GERMANY BEATEN, SAYS NEW REGENT

TRUCE COURIER REVOLT SEIZES IS DELAYED BY WEST GERMANY,

ed by Difficult Passage in Fighting Region.

ACTION EXPECTED TO-DAY RUNS SHUT BERLIN BANKS

Foch Reads Terms to Enemy Six German Warships Train Delegates-Admiral Sims Present at Reception.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British Press Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun and the Bureau Issued the following anouncement this afternoon:

"Owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gun fire on the batem Marshal Foch's headquarters to spn was so delayed that he is not expected to reach German headquarers until this afternoon. Consequently it is unlikely that any decibe reached to-day.'

A despatch from Amsterdam says ning newspapers as soon as they apthe German courier had some diffi- pear on the streets. culty in crossing the German lines. He was led to believe through the patch the discontent at Kiel was blowing up of an ammunition dump caused by the arrest of sailors and with a series of explosions that the marines for refusal to obey orders. It Germans had not censed firing, but came to a head on the battleship he was informed of the cause of the explosions by wireless and instructed a red flag, the officers defending the to pass the German lines without de-

The route followed by the German courier to Spa is in the heart of the region where the French made their o-day, in the district of Hirson, by the sallors machine guns, and Doubtiess this had something to do pelled to retreat. with the slowness of his progress. All the roads are terribly congested by fleeing German troops and trans-

Page Nov 9 - When the French command received the German Headquarters wireless despatch announc ing the start of the armistice delegation the delegates were directed to present themselves between 8 and 10 road was clearly marked by the beams of several searchlights. At the same of yesterday, time the order was given in the French lines that hostilities should be suspended over a distance of several miles in the region of the meeting place.

at the crossroad, preceded by a group ing the shell damaged road passable. The German delegates were received by officers whom Marshal Foch had sent to guide them. These officers got into he automobiles, and with the window curtains drawn proceeded to the Chateau Francfort in Complegne Forest, be-longing to the Marquis De L'Aigle.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the delegates were conducted to the apartments assigned them, where they took refreshments. The next morning they again entered the automobiles and were taken to the station at Rethondes, where they found Marshal Foch in a special train in which he has his head-

Ersberger Speaks in French.

been opened and verified, Mathias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation. speaking in French, announced that the German Government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate to them the Allies' conditions and had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually sign an armistice.

Marshal Foch then read the terms in loud voice, dwelling upon each word. official communications for the stipula tions as a whole, but hearing set forth in detail the concrete demands seemed o bring to them for the first time full estization of the extent of the German

They made a few observations, merely pointing out material difficulties standing in the way of carrying out some juite secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hos littles in the interests of humanity. This request Marshal Foch flatly refused.

The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa and communicate with that place by wireess, withdrew, Marshal Foch immedi ately wrote an account of the proceedngs and sent them by an aid to Prenier Clemenceau, who received them at

The German delegates are lodged in

Continued on Second Page

BARRAGE FIRE OFFICERS SHOT His Journey to Spa Imped- Rebellions in Cologne, Brunswick, Hanover and Magdeburg.

Guns on Mutineers at Flensburg.

Public Ledger.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 9 .- With revolution rapidly spreading in Germany, its e front the passage of the courier army approaching rout and delegates within the French lines seeking an armistice it looks as if the war is nearing an end. But Germany is not to be trusted. The report of revolutions are vague. There have been mutinies at Kiel before, so there are no hasty rejoicings here yet, only the in-

> According to an Amsterdam deimperial flag with their revolvers, but two of them were killed,

Four companies of infantry arrived at disarmed. Next the cavalry was ordered greatest advance yesterday and again to Kiel but it was stopped a mile away

> Meanwhile a soldiers' council formed and Admiral Sovchon, the Governor of Kiel, was arrested by order of the council, which established machine guns at all strategic points in the city. The Governor agreed to all new demand which included recognition of the soldiers' council, abolition of the salute equality of officers and men in regard to food and release of all prisoners.

But thousands of men had been going These were joined by whole garrison and a procession, 20,000 strong, went to the jail and released o'clock Thursday night at a certain their comrades. It was apparently at point on La Capelle road. The cross- this time that the fight occurred ashore which was mentioned in the despatches

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.-Latest advices received here confirm reports that the The three automobiles bearing the revolutionary movement at Cologne is German delegates arrived at 9:15 P. M. gradually spreading throughout the entire western part of Germany. Thus of German ploneers charged with mak- far the revolt has been orderly, with no bloodshed.

Rebellions have occurred in Hanover Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg. according to the official announcement at Berlin. These cities, however, are not wholly in the hands of the mutieers, the statement adds. At Magdeburg the garrison resisted.

Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg have directed their guns against the revolutionists and a bombardment is expected. The battleship Koenig, which refused to surrender, was taken after a hard on July 28, 1914, was mobilizing her

town commander at Kiel and Naval Captain Heine were shot and When the Germans' credentials had killed while resisting arrest, according to a despatch from that place to the

Cologne Volks-Zeltung. Owing to the rush on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped

payment. The uprising in northwestern Germany, according to the only direct news from Germany early to-day, is reported to have spread to Hanover, Oldenburg

and other cities. Reports from the Danish border town of Vamdrup say that all is quiet in The Germans were prepared by semi- Schleswig, but that further disturbances are reported to have occurred in

WAR NEWS TO COME STRAIGHT.

American Despatches Not to Be Censored in London in Future.

WABHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- All American press despatches from the western front hereafter will come through direct when passed by the field censor, without be-ing diverted for further censorahip. Heretofore whenever such despatches re-ferred to troops other than Americans they had to pass through the press bureau at London, often occasioning

bureau at London, often occasioning hours of delay. Secretary Daniels announced to-day Secretary Daniels announced to-day that through the efforts of Vice-Admiral Sims and Lleutenant-Commander George Barr Baker, the London censor has just ordered that messages "without exception" from American correspondents in France bearing the password of the field censors shall be transmitted without further censoring or diversion. of thout further consoring or diversion

Kaiser Wilhelm and the German Crown Prince When at Height of Their Power



Kaiser Wilhelm, it is announced, will abdicate. The Crown Prince is to renounce his right to the succession.

Kurt Eisner, Imprisoned Four Years by Germany, Reported President of Republic.

Soldiers, Similar to Russian Soviet, Will Take Control.

Parts, Nov. 9 .- Kurt Eisner, a Munich cialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital, it appears from information received here. Some reports designate him as Fresident of the Bavarian Republic which has been proclaimed. Eisner, the advices add, has organized

committee, consisting of workmen, soldiers and peasants, in many respects similar to a Russian Soviet.

Eisner is a newspaper man on the Munich Post. He first came to public attention in 1905 as a gifted speaker at tion for the naval and mercantile marine Socialist meetings. He is now about 45 of allied and associated Powers; freeyears old. He has not held public office, dom of navigation in the Adriatic and having published the news that Germany tro-Hungarian territorial waters, with army. He was released after serving a sentence lasting until fifteen days ago. Only scant messages are arriving from fermany with regard to the Bavarian

\$400,000 Is Reached; Fund Is Growing On

revolutionary movement,

AS the children say, the fund has a thousand to "grow on' toward the \$500,000 pile. The fund puts the situation plainly donors and has no doubt the outcome will exceed its hope and the necessary money to buy holiday smokes for the soldiers will be here quickly and the tobacco get there on time. But in order to effect this read the smoke fund's resolution on page 10.

New cards received in the soldiers' mail confirm their confidence that THE SUN Tobacco Fund will take care of them dur ing the holidays so liberally that they can smoke a cigarette down to the end without saving a butt for hard times. That's what the soldiers want, a plentiful supply for the holiday time. Are we go ing to provide it?

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

ITALY ACCUSES AUSTRIA OF NAVAL ARMISTICE BREACH

All Conditions Are Not Complied With Within Specified Time, Says Wireless Message-Ships Still to Be Surrendered.

Rome, Nov. 9 .- A wireless message | tions were to remain unchanged. Ausigned by the Commander in Chief of the tro-Hungarian ships found at Italian Navy says that the naval clauses | continuing liable to capture; all naval REVEALED ARMY PLANS in the Austro-Hungarian armistice aircraft were to be concentrated and OLD PLAN IS RECALLED treaty, the time of which elapsed Friday, impactionized in designated Austro have not all been complied with. This Hungarian bases. Evacuation of a Committee of Workers and announcement is made in an official Italian coasts and all ports occupied by

Information has not been supplied s to the location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships.

The part of the navy agreed on and the ailied merchant ships have not been surrendered. These facts constitute a breach of the solemn stipulations of the armistice convention:

Outline of Naval Conditions.

Besides the conditions enumerated as not complied with, the Austro-Hunwere eleven in all, called for immediate cessation of hostilities at sea and notification to neutrals of freedom of naviga-He was arrested some time ago for the Danube and its tributaries in Austhe right to sweep up mine fields, whose positions were to be disclosed, and the right to occupy or dismantle all fortifications or defence works. All existing allied blockade condi- der allied supervision.

statement issued to-day, which declares: Austro-Hungarian forces outside their national territory and abandonment o all floating craft, naval materials and the like for inland navigation were stipulated; also occupation by the Allies and the United States of land and sea fortifications, the dockyards and arsenal No Ship to Be Destroyed. No destruction of ships was to be

permitted before evacuation, surrender restoration. The return, without reciprocity, of all naval and mercantile marine prisoners in Austro-Hungarian

inds was also required. Under the armistice terms 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed be-tween 1910 and 1918, and all German submarines in, or which "may enter" Austro-Hungarian territorial waters; 3 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 1 mine layer, 6 Danube monitors were to be surren dered to the Allies and the United States. All other submarines were to be disarmed and to remain under allied supervision, and all other "surface warcraft, including river craft," were to be concentrated at designated Austrian naval bases, paid off and disarmed un-

FRANCE NEARLY FREE | BRITISH CASUALTIES OF GERMAN INVADER

Petain's Armies Continue to Drive Hun Toward Border.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 2.—The French forces continued to-day their push toward the Helgian fron-tier, with the Germans persisting in their delaying tactics of the last few days. The Germans used artillery and machine gun fire at points where they needed more time to break contact with the

At other places on the front the progreas of the French was maintained with undiminished speed. Nothing but the prompt signing of the armistice will prevent the Allies from entiraly clearing French territory of enemy troops before the peace negotia-

ierman lines all along the front. indicates that whatever may be the out-come of the armistice negotiations a fur-ther important retirement of the German forces may be expected.

New Ships to Be Gunless.

QUEDEC, Nov. 9 .- Instructions from Ottawa to stop the work of fitting guns on ships and also to stop providing quarters on board some vessels for guner crews have been received local representatives of the imperial Munitions Board.

SURPASS COLONIALS'

igures Are Based on Percentage of Replacements.

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- In the period be ween March 21, 1918, and October 24, strength among infantry for United Kingdom, Canadian and Australian oops were respectively:

United Kingdom divisions -Officers 118 per cent.; other ranks, 121 per cent. Canadian divisions-Officers, 97 per Australian divisions-Officers, 92 pe

ent ; other ranks, 95 per cent. As regards horse and field artillery in the same period the United Kingdom granted on rovided \$5.88 per cent, of the British to-Fires are burning in the rear of the tal strength in these arms and \$6.37 per This cent of the British total casualties In the time recorded the average num

ber of days out of the line for each di vision was approximately as follows: United Kingdom divisions, 89 days or of line; Australian divisions, 79 days, and Canadian divisions 102 days,

The foregoing computation of casualty percentages, is based on the numerica strength of the unit, to which strength is is kept by replacements for men killed missing or otherwise out o

Have Crossed Frontier Into Tyrol and Salzburg in Face of Protest.

Diplomat Said Annexation Would Be Tried if Kaiser Met Defeat.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Paul Deschanel. President of the French Chamber of Deputies, replying to a request by the Madrid Figure for an interview said: in the midst of our happiness? It is of the words of a high German diplomat who said in September, 1914: "'We shall win the war. Should we lose we shall win all the same, for we shall annex nine millions of Austrian

Germans."
"The Entenie's diplomacy." added M necessary steps." By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—German troops have crossed the Austrian frontier into Cyrol and Salzburg. The Vienns New Freie Presse, reporting the presence of the Germans in Tyrol, says that the Austro-Hungarian supreme command has protested to Ber-lin against the passage of Germans through Austrian territory, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government will also protest on the ground that the armistice concluded with the Entente Powers and the United States might be endangered

Under existing circumstances, it is added, Austria-Hungary is poweriess to hinder the movement, by which Austrian territory might become a war theatre.

The Bavarian War Minister recently informed the Tyrol authorities that a considerable number of Bavarian troops would march to the frontier as a guard, doubtless fearing an attack by the Entenie from this direction, which would threaten Munich and other important Bayarian cities, "We come as friends," the Minist announced, "but will use force if we are

The German Field Marshal von Mackensen also requested permission for his army to pass through Hungary from the Balkans to Germany, and was in formed that the request would be granted on condition that the troops lay down their arms on entering Hungarian

THE STORY OF THE KAISER

By J. I. C. CLARKE

Will be found on Page 6 of this section.

Prince Maximilian, Namedas Regent, Issues Renunciation Decree, According to Berlin Wireless, and Basel Hears Emperor Already Is Out

PROCLAMATION INDICATES QUICK SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS

Announces That Constitutional German National Assembly Will Settle Future Form of Government of the Nation

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9 (Havas Agency).—Prince Max of Baden has been appointed regent of the German Empire, the Berlin newspapers semi-officially announce.

[A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says it is semiofficially reported in Reichstag circles that Prince Max will be appointed Regent of the Empire, according to Berlin advices.]

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- The abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, as formally announced by the German Government, was picked up to-day by the British wireless. Although the announcement comes in peculiar form, there seems to be no good reason to doubt it and it is generally accepted here. The Kaiser does not abdicate at once, but will do so soon.

A Havas despatch from Basel says the abdication has been officially announced in Berlin. The Havas is the semiofficial French news agency.

Decree Issued by Chancellor Max.

The German wireless message received in London this

The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree:

The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the

The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled.

For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR. Berlin, November 9, 1918.

Prince Max Appeals to Germans Abroad.

Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor he issued an appeal "To Germans Abroad," in which he said:

In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countrymen, who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people.

Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The homeland has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance.

In the fifth year, abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly

The victory for which many had hoped has not been granted to us. But the German people has won this still greater victory over itself and its belief in the right of

From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard time which faces us and on which you also can build.

Urges Nation to Be Calm Under Defeat.

In an earlier appeal to the German people, in which he urged that all remain calm, Prince Max said:

For more than four years the German nation, united and calm, has endured the most severe sufferings and sacrifices. If at this decisive hour, when only absolute unity can avert from the entire German people great dangers for its future, internal strength gives way, then the consequences are unforeseeable.

An indispensable demand in these decisive hours, which must be made by every people's government, is the maintenance of the hitherto existing calm, under voluntary discipline. May every citizen be conscious of the high responsibility toward this people in the fulfilment of their duty.

A telegram received at Copenhagen from Brunswick, by way of Berlin, asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his

successor, have abdicated. The resignations of the German Ministers of the Interior, Instruction,